

# AT THE WHITE HOUSE

## Reciprocity Talk Given the President From the West.

## MESSAGE READ TO THE CABINET

## Gov. Hunt and Mr. Gompers Confer on Iglesias' Case.

## TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

While there have been many suggestions laid before President Roosevelt as to reciprocity and trust legislation, few have contained reference to the political side of these questions. The arguments for and against reciprocity have all been by republicans, who have often assumed that the question was one for the republican party alone to handle, inasmuch as it had settled the tariff policy of the government and as its leaders had been the first to advocate reciprocity as a means of extending trade and of in a measure reducing customs taxation. The thought that democrats might become important and successful factors in the whole matter has not occurred with sufficient earnestness to the vast majority of business men and politicians who have talked with the President to cause them to touch upon this phase of the question.

### Notification From the West.

Out from the west, however, has come to the President notification that the people want reciprocity and anti-trust legislation, and that they are not in the humor to wait indefinitely to get it. There is no suggestion that the people will be satisfied with the views of statesmen interested one way or another, according to the business interests of their respective localities. The President has been informed that as a mass the people look upon reciprocity as a matter of the greatest importance, and that they are not in the humor to wait indefinitely to get it. There is no suggestion that the people will be satisfied with the views of statesmen interested one way or another, according to the business interests of their respective localities. The President has been informed that as a mass the people look upon reciprocity as a matter of the greatest importance, and that they are not in the humor to wait indefinitely to get it. There is no suggestion that the people will be satisfied with the views of statesmen interested one way or another, according to the business interests of their respective localities.

### Gov. Cummins of Iowa.

These and many similar questions of more or less importance to the republican party have been laid before the President in the last week. To some republican leaders the ideas put forth are said to appear ridiculous, but republicans themselves have put forth their fears as to the possibilities along these lines. Governor-elect Cummins of Iowa, fresh from the people of his state, and directly out of a campaign where he touched elbows with all classes, is understood to have plainly told the President that the voters of the country wanted action and that he feared that if the republicans did not act with great wisdom the democrats would seize upon just the opportunity that might finally place them back in the saddle and give the people a greater force than is given to questions that have an appearance of being speculative. The apprehension that the republican majority might be broken up, and that the people might be given a greater force than is given to questions that have an appearance of being speculative. The apprehension that the republican majority might be broken up, and that the people might be given a greater force than is given to questions that have an appearance of being speculative.

### Mr. Tawney's Views of Reciprocity.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the ways and means committee of the House, had a consultation with President Roosevelt today on the subject of legislation that is likely to come before the committee of which he is a member. Mr. Tawney says that there is much confusion in the popular mind as to what reciprocity means. There are, he says, three kinds of reciprocity—that of Blaine on non-competing articles; that which includes, in addition to non-competing articles, trade concessions on articles produced by big corporations that are already invading the foreign markets; and the reciprocity that is based on the principle of the lower rate could be imposed by executive action.

### President Again Reads Message.

President Roosevelt today finished reading to the cabinet members who assembled in regular session at the White House his first message to Congress. The President spent nearly two hours on Tuesday in going over the message. The reading of the remainder of the document was completed in a short time today. The message has been printed at the government printing office, that is, it has been put on large proof sheets, with plenty of margins for insertions whenever the President sees fit to make a change. It is understood that the message will be in the neighborhood of 28,000 or 30,000 words.

### Secretary Root Talked to the Cabinet.

Secretary Root talked to the cabinet for some time on the proposition that will be incorporated in his annual report. This proposition will provide for a board of inquiry to be appointed by the President to investigate the schools of instruction for officers of the army. The Secretary has decided upon this board to take charge of the higher education of army officers, and when the order goes into effect it will establish a new branch for the army.

### The Case of Santiago Iglesias.

Governor Hunt of Porto Rico and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had a long conference today about the case of Santiago Iglesias, the Porto Rican representative of the federation who was sent from here to the island to organize labor there, and who was arrested on landing on old charges brought against him by President Taft. Mr. Gompers visited the White House and had a brief talk with Mr. Taft, and when he left he has been informed that Iglesias is not a man of standing in the island. If this is true, Mr. Gompers is disappointed, but he says that if there are no other charges against Iglesias than conspiring to raise charges the federation will stand by the

# CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

## Captain Wm. Crozier Appointed by the President.

## RETIREMENT OF GEN. BUFFINGTON

## Selection Largely Due to Secretary Root.

## THE PURPOSE IN VIEW

The President today appointed Capt. William Crozier of the ordnance department to be chief of the bureau of ordnance of the army with the rank of brigadier general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. A. R. Buffington, on account of age.

The appointment of Gen. Crozier was made largely upon the recommendation of Secretary Root, who has become very favorably impressed with Gen. Crozier's ability, and who desires to surround himself with active men of high professional ability in the conduct of the military establishment. Gen. Crozier has demonstrated his ability in nearly every department of ordnance, and has shown a wide knowledge of all affairs pertaining to his profession. He was the military member for the United States delegation at The Hague peace conference, and assisted in bringing about the agreement finally reached for more humane conduct of war.

### German Syndicate Will Endeavor to Restrict It.

The State Department has received from Vice Consul General Murphy at Frankfurt, Germany, a translation of a recent article in a German newspaper, stating that the supervising committee of the German sugar syndicate has decided to use its influence toward a reduction in the cultivation of sugar beets next year, owing to the depressed position of the sugar market, and that an effort will be made to effect an international agreement on that subject. The newspaper states: "So long as the government assists the industry with bounties and in other ways, a normal development of the business of raising sugar beets is impossible. The overproduction, which it is now desired to combat, has been artificially caused, or at least encouraged."

### FORMER GUNNERS COMMISSIONED.

Appointed Under the Act Passed at the President's Request.

Francis Martin and R. H. Soule, formerly gunners in the navy, have been commissioned ensigns, and are under orders to report to their ships. These men were appointed ensigns after a severe examination, under an act of Congress passed at the last session authorizing the appointment of five warrant officers to command gunboats. They have the distinction of being the first men appointed to the line of the navy since the war of the rebellion who did not receive a course of instruction at the Naval Academy. Their status is exactly the same as that of all other ensigns, and they will be subject to the same discipline and prospect of being a rear admiral in the remote future.

### TO LOCATE MILITARY POSTS.

Col. Randolph and Lieut. Col. Reber Added to the Board.

Colonel Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber, military secretary, were today detailed as a member and recorder, respectively, of the board of officers recently appointed to meet in this city on the 25th instant. This board was appointed to consider the location and distribution of military posts required for the proper accommodation, instruction and training of the army, not including coast fortifications.

### Some Differences of Opinion.

Some difference of opinion exists among army officers as to whether General Crozier's appointment is permanent or whether it is a detail of four years under the army reorganization law. The opinion of several gentlemen versed in military law is that the appointment is permanent and that the prime purpose of the reorganization law applies only to line officers detailed as chiefs of bureaus. General Crozier will not retire until 1919, and the contention is sustained that his appointment is permanent, his term as chief of ordnance will be nearly eighteen years, and he will be able to continue his work as it may be required for that time.

### EFFORTS NOT ABANDONED.

The State Department Will Continue Exertions in Miss Stone's Behalf.

The reason for Consul General Dickinson's departure from Sofia for Constantinople, as reported in the press dispatches this morning, is not known at the State Department. That he intended to leave Sofia is known, and it is assumed that he has found that his immediate presence in Bulgaria, where he is hampered in his attempts at communicating with Miss Stone by the Bulgarian officials, is actually harmful to her. The movement does not mean that the State Department has decided to abate its efforts toward securing Miss Stone's release, and the fact is that those efforts will be continued in another and more promising direction.

### American Exhibition Discontinued.

Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, China, has notified the State Department, under date of October 15, of the discontinuance of the exposition of American manufactures maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers, and known as the "American warehouse in Shanghai."

### Government Receipts.

Government receipts from internal revenue today were \$77,872; customs, \$72,833; miscellaneous, \$62,027. Expenditures, \$1,515,000.

# CHINESE EXCLUSION

## LABOR INTERESTS WANT THE PRESIDENT LAW RE-ENACTED.

## Petitions to Congress Being Circulated—Opposition From Steamship and Railroad Companies Feared.

The labor interests of the country are preparing to move on Congress in force early in the session in behalf of the Chinese exclusion act. This act of Congress, which prohibits the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, will expire May 5, 1902, and in the absence of further legislation it is certain that there will be a great influx of coolie labor into the country.

The labor organizations have been aroused to the situation for some time. Petitions and appeals are being circulated to be sent to Congress asking re-enactment of the exclusion law, and the public press is taking a great deal of interest in the subject. It has not quite developed what interests will oppose the legislation. The labor organizations, the steamship companies, the railroads and the would-be employers of cheap labor will endeavor to defeat the legislation.

### Secret Opposition.

It is claimed that the opposition is the more dangerous from being secret, and the explanation given of the secrecy is that the policy of unlimited Chinese immigration would be so deadly detrimental to American labor that those who would inaugurate it for gain have to work in the dark to avoid sweeping public condemnation.

The labor leaders say that their view is that the government should not weigh for a moment in the balance with the question of protection to American labor against the "yellow peril" the western ports of the United States have gone through the mill heretofore, and the propaganda against Chinese immigration has spread the fear with good understanding of all that is involved.

### Fewer Than in 1890.

According to the United States census of 1900 there were 119,050 Chinese persons in the United States, which was 7,000 less than in 1890, although it is well known that thousands of Chinese have been smuggled into the United States since the exclusion act was passed.

This bears out the claim of the labor people, which, indeed, needs no proof, being a well-substantiated fact, that the Chinese laborers, after a long and arduous journey in this country, go back to China to live and spend their money, and that their coming is a drain upon the substance of the country as well as a menace to labor.

# ALL QUIET AT PANAMA

## AN IMMEDIATE ATTACK IS NOT APPREHENDED.

## The General Pinzon, It Is Believed, Has Gone After Reinforcements—Alban's Force May Return.

Mr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, has received another cablegram from General Arango, the acting governor of Panama, stating that an immediate attack on that city by the liberals is not apprehended and that all is now quiet in the vicinity.

It is the opinion of the Colombian officials here that the government gunboat General Pinzon, which left Colon after the occupation of that town by the rebels, has gone to Cartagena for troops to reinforce the government forces. General Arango expects her to return very soon with sufficient force to change the aspect of affairs there. Then, too, if, as reported, General Alban with his force of about 1,200 men is to return to Panama, and if he reaches that city before a rebel attack, it is felt in Colombian quarters here that the chances of rebel control of the isthmus will be very small.

Mr. Herran was among Secretary Hay's callers yesterday—diplomatic day-seeking information and attempting to keep the peace. He was seen by the press, and he expects her to return very soon with sufficient force to change the aspect of affairs there. Then, too, if, as reported, General Alban with his force of about 1,200 men is to return to Panama, and if he reaches that city before a rebel attack, it is felt in Colombian quarters here that the chances of rebel control of the isthmus will be very small.

No additional news in regard to affairs on the isthmus was received either the State or Navy Department today.

Great interest is felt in official circles here as to the outcome of the Chorrera expedition, and it is expected that the result of the engagement at that point will be decisive in giving either the conservative or the liberal party control of the isthmus. Secretary Long has sent any additional instructions to the commanders of the Iowa and the Machias, believing that too full instructions might hamper instead of facilitate in such a situation as now exists on the isthmus, preferring to trust to the officers' own judgment in suiting their actions to the circumstances.

### DESIGNS FOR NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

Agreement Reached by Naval Board on Construction.

The naval board on construction has at last come to an agreement as to the design for the new battleships for which the Navy Department was asked to submit a general description in the last naval appropriation bill. The main point of contention within the board has been with respect to the batteries for these vessels, and for some time it appeared probable that a majority and a minority report would have to be submitted to Secretary Long. Now, however, it is said that a unanimous report will be submitted in a few days and that the battery agreed upon includes four 12-inch and a formidable battery of 8-inch and 7-inch guns. Superimposed turrets, it is said, will not be a feature of the design.

### Inspector F. W. Long Acquired.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 22.—The jury in the case of Frederick W. Long, the Rochester customs inspector, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of duty on tobacco, rendered a verdict today of not guilty.

### C. B. and G. Stockholders Meet.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stockholders met again today, but took no action. They agreed to reconvene November 23.

# SCENE OF SHOOTING

## Witnesses Describe in Detail the Finding of Ayres' Body.

## ARRANGEMENT OF THE FURNITURE

## Mrs. Bonine Listens to Accounts of Blood Pools and Stains.

## THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL

Slowly but steadily the prosecuting officers for the government, Messrs. Ashley M. Gould and Hugh T. Tugger, proceeded today toward the erection of the structure of evidence upon which they will finally display Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the consideration of the jury in connection with the death of James Seymour Ayres. The material was the testimony of those who had first reached the death chamber after the discovery of the tragedy, when Ayres' body was lying distorted and stiff in its blood, and the pistol with which his life had apparently been taken was also found and the exclusion act passed by a rousing majority in both houses and will receive signature long before May 5.

The labor leaders say that their view is that the government should not weigh for a moment in the balance with the question of protection to American labor against the "yellow peril" the western ports of the United States have gone through the mill heretofore, and the propaganda against Chinese immigration has spread the fear with good understanding of all that is involved.

There was a larger number of the weaker sex present than any previous day of the trial and the attendance otherwise was substantially augmented over former sessions. Many persons who gave testimony at the coroner's inquest, and who will probably be called to the stand during this trial, were in the audience. There was but



AYRES' BED ROOM AFTER THE BODY HAD BEEN REMOVED.

standing room and little of that left by 11 o'clock. Every question that Mr. Gould asked Mrs. Bonine and every answer that she gave in reply was followed with an absolutely calm demeanor by Mrs. Bonine. When Brady held up the blood-stained undergarment which was removed from Ayres' dead body, and showed where he had found powder marks, the gruesome object had no perceptible effect upon her.

### Probable Long Trial.

Mrs. Bonine frequently spoke to her husband while Brady was being directly examined, and whispered occasionally to Mr. Fulton, while Mr. Douglass was cross-examining the officer. There was general attention when Mr. Douglass directed Maurice Bonine to stand up and then asked Brady, "Is that the boy who came to the depot and asked you to go to the hotel?"

### Curiosity of Spectators.

When Mr. Gould suggested recess at the conclusion of his brief examination of Policeman Wolfe, and Justice Anderson adopted it, several of the women in the public seats, two of whom were of particularly prominent physical proportions, climbed upon the benches and craned sedulously forward in order to see Mrs. Bonine. It nearly required the physical assistance of a bailiff to get two of these women to vacate their vantage points and move out with the crowd.

The curiosity of femininity in the case and its central figure is infinitely greater than that of the other gender, and is shown every day by countless emphatic incidents. It was easy to perceive today, for instance, that the women were more morbidly interested in the blood-stained undergarment than the men. After recess there was a still greater prevalence among the spectators of hats and bonnets, feathers and plumes and other indications of female presence than before the noon hour, and coincidentally the atmosphere of curiosity was heightened.

On thing developed during the day, and this was that Mr. Douglass was evidently preparing to lay great importance upon the condition of the movable articles in Ayres' room when his body was found, and their rearrangement afterward. Particular stress was laid upon the two trunks, one of which was found under the bed, and their positions and conditions were inquired about down to the very finest nicety.

Just as Officer Williams was beginning his testimony Miss Lawless, who occupied the room north of that in which Ayres died, the other new witness, came to the stand, coming through the bar of the court, and when her identity became known she became the object for general rubber-necking. This was only a precursor, however, of the attention she will attract when she goes on the stand. The young woman took little or no notice of the curiosity she inspired and proceeded to listen intently to Williams' story of what he found when he reached Ayres' room and how he found it.

There were probably few eyes in the courtroom that would not have welcomed temporary sentences of stigmatism to be permitted to look upon two photographs not yet offered as exhibits which Mr. Gould showed Officer Williams while he was on the stand. They were unmounted sheets, but were the result of what the camera old about Ayres' body a few hours after it was found, showing the wounds and all tragic details—a tale that would last when the subject was dust impalpable. The privilege was unattainable, however, so eyes

# TRIAL OF COL. MEADE

## His Accuser, Maj. Lauchheimer, Appears in Bad Light.

## CAPT. MILLER SAYS HE WAS TIPSY

## Had Come From the Puritan Club in Boston.

## TESTIMONY YESTERDAY

NEW YORK, November 22.—When the officers who compose the court which is trying Colonel Meade, United States Marine corps, at a navy yard, Brooklyn, resumed their investigations today, Captain Benj. A. Fuller, assistant judge advocate, who was judge advocate at the court of inquiry held in the navy yard last July, testified to what had taken place there. He was allowed to refresh his memory from the record of the proceedings regarding the statements made under oath by Colonel Meade in reference to Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer. These statements form the basis of the second charge against Colonel Meade, and are spoken of by the prosecution as "being false and malicious."

On cross-examination, the witness stated that once when he was on duty at Boston navy yard Major Lauchheimer came to his (Fuller's) room and said he had just come from the Puritan Club and was "a little tipsy." "What was his condition? Was he sober or tipsy?" asked Lawyer Semple.

### Under Influence of Liquor.

"He was under the influence of liquor," replied the witness.

Lauchheimer went on to state that he had induced Major Lauchheimer to go to his own room, but the major returned later, having removed his outer garments, and Captain Fuller had to draw a curtain over the window in order to screen his visitor.

During the trial yesterday, Lieutenant Richard S. Hooker testified that Colonel Meade was "a little tipsy" when he conferred with his first sergeant, who said he thought it was "four right into column." I executed the order, which brought my company at right angles with the battalion. I made a mistake I brought the men into line by a double-quick time movement, and the colonel ordered the rest of the battalion to close up."

### End of One Phase of Case.

This ended the case of the prosecution on the charge that the colonel was unfit for duty on March 18, April 30 and June 18. Lawyer Semple is positive that his client will be exonerated. The defense is still to introduce evidence.

Then the second charge was taken up. There are six specifications charging Colonel Meade with making malicious claims of conspiracy; with accusing Colonel Denny of being in collusion with his architect to defraud the government, and also with Major Lauchheimer for the same purpose, and with accusing Major Lauchheimer of intoxication in the Puritan Club, Boston, in 1897. Richard D. Ware, secretary of the court, testified that he did not see the major intoxicated that night, and could not find on the records that he had withdrawn the invitation extended to him.

The court ruled that the precepts of the July court of inquiry could be admitted, but the defense will insist that no record of testimony given before the prior court shall be introduced before the present body.

### COAL AND WATER BARGES.

### Question of Jurisdiction Settled Regarding Their Construction.

A question of jurisdiction having arisen between the construction and equipment bureau of the navy as to the responsibility for the construction of the coal and water barges, Secretary Long has decided that the construction bureau is to build these craft in ordinary times, but that the equipment bureau may do so in cases of emergency.

There was a friendly controversy over this matter between Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, and Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the bureau of construction, and the controversy was made that the first-named officer had violated the rule laid down by the Secretary in the matter. It is understood, however, that Admiral Bradford acted through a misunderstanding and with no intention to violate the rules. Secretary Long said today the matter was of no importance and had been amicably settled.

### NO DISPOSITION TO INTERFERE.

### Surgeon General Sternberg's Attitude on Quarantine Regulations.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army said today that he recognizes that the marine hospital bureau has entire jurisdiction in the matter of quarantine regulations at United States ports, and that he has no disposition to interfere with that service in any respect. This statement was made in view of publications that he was interested in securing changes in quarantine regulations which would do away with the fumigation of the clothing and effects of passengers coming from infected ports. It was represented that General Sternberg felt that as it had been shown that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes there was no longer any necessity for steaming passengers' clothing with disinfectants, as the service was not needed and judgment in clothing and such things.

### Agriculture in New Hampshire.

The census bureau today issued a bulletin on agriculture in New Hampshire, which shows that the farms on June 1, 1900, numbered 29,324, and had a value of \$70,124,500, of which amount \$34,625,000, or 49.4 per cent, represented the value of buildings, and \$35,499,500, or 50.6 per cent, the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date there was no home implements and machinery was \$5,385,000, and of live stock \$10,554,646. These values, added to that of farms, made the total value of farm property \$85,842,000.

### Personal Mention.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will deliver addresses at Chicago at the live stock exposition December 2 and the following day before the National Live Stock Association.

Col. George Washington Dasch, well known in Philadelphia politics, was in the city this afternoon and called on Senator Quay. Colonel Dasch was on his way home from a sojourn of a couple of weeks at Old Point Comfort.

Alfred S. Chandler, clerk of the House of Representatives, has arrived in Washington for the session with his family from his home in Sharon, Pa. Maj. McDowell will live at the Dewey.

(Continued on Second Page.)